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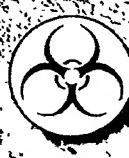
November 2000

TERRORISM

REVIEW

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE: 07-25-2011



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November 2000

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Terrorism Review

October-November 2000

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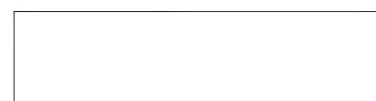
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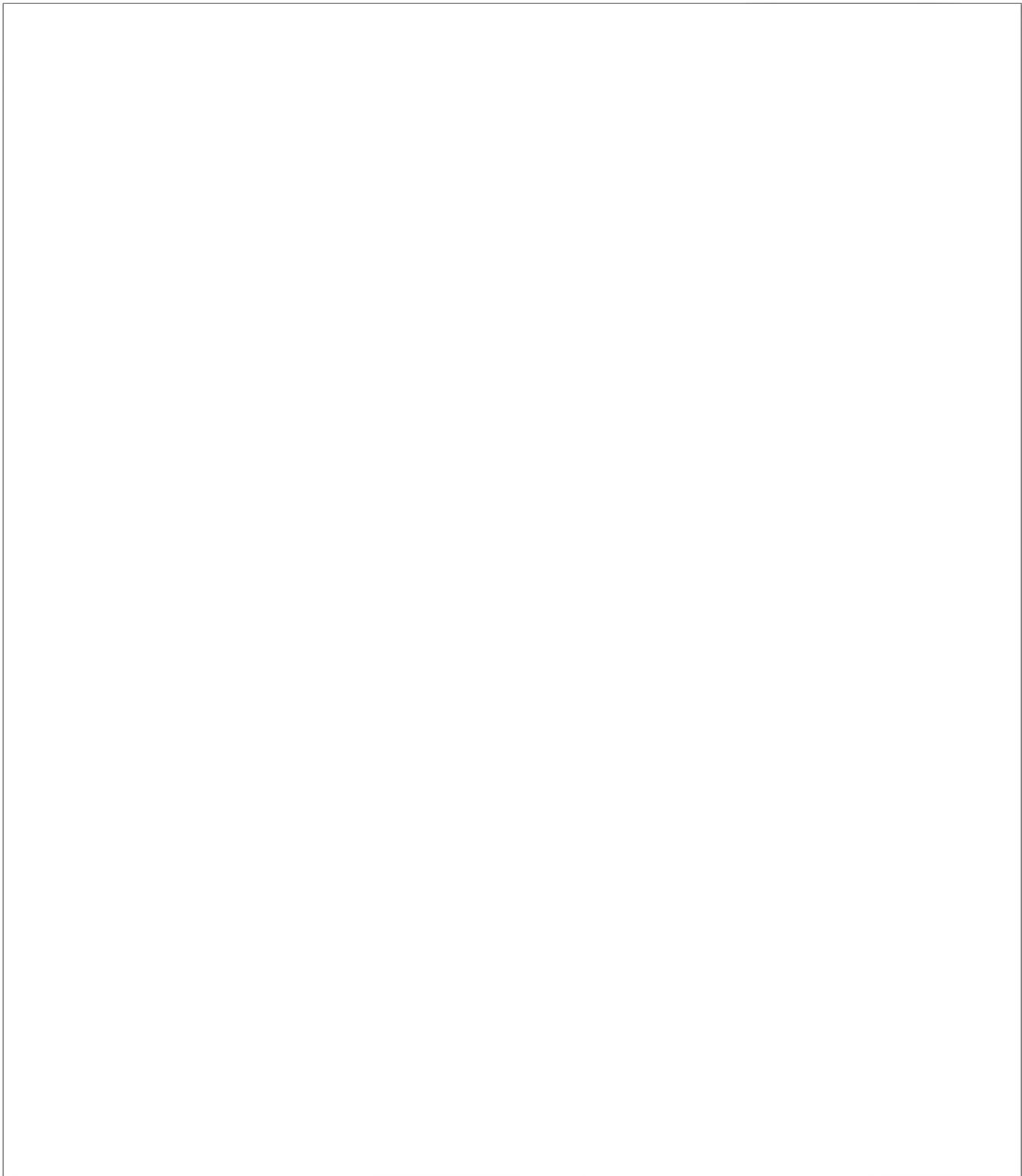
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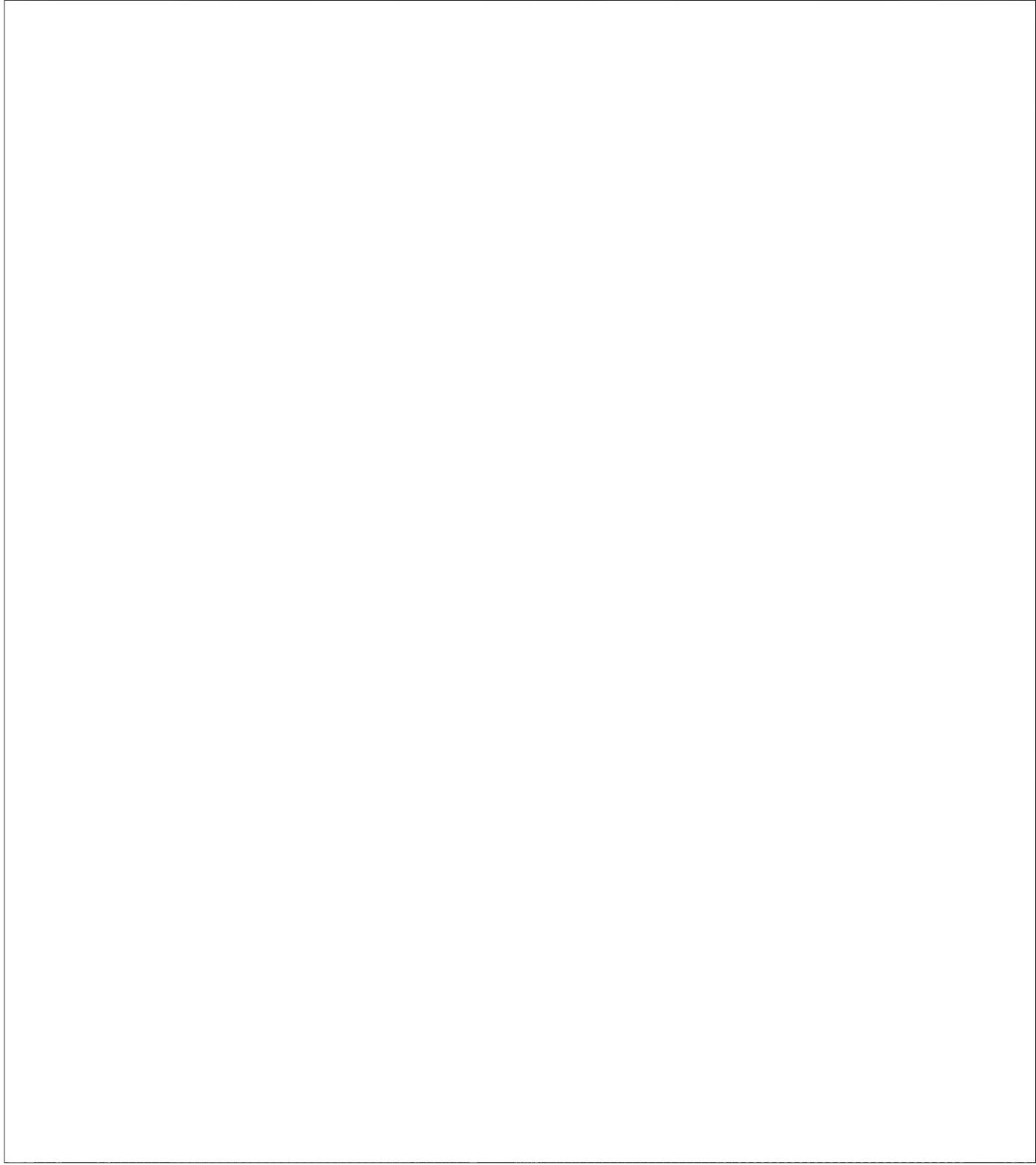
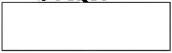
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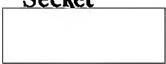
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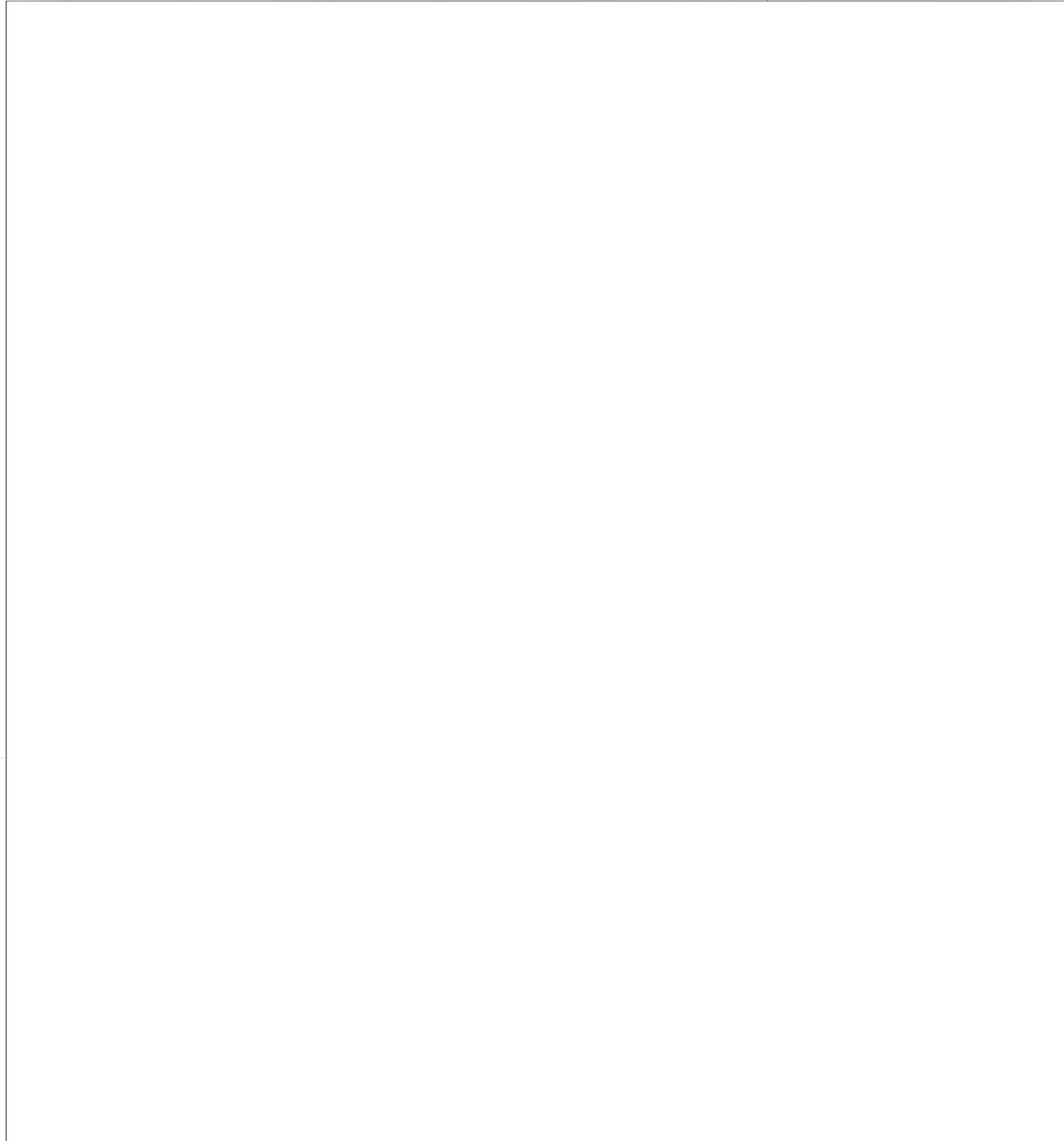
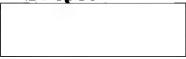
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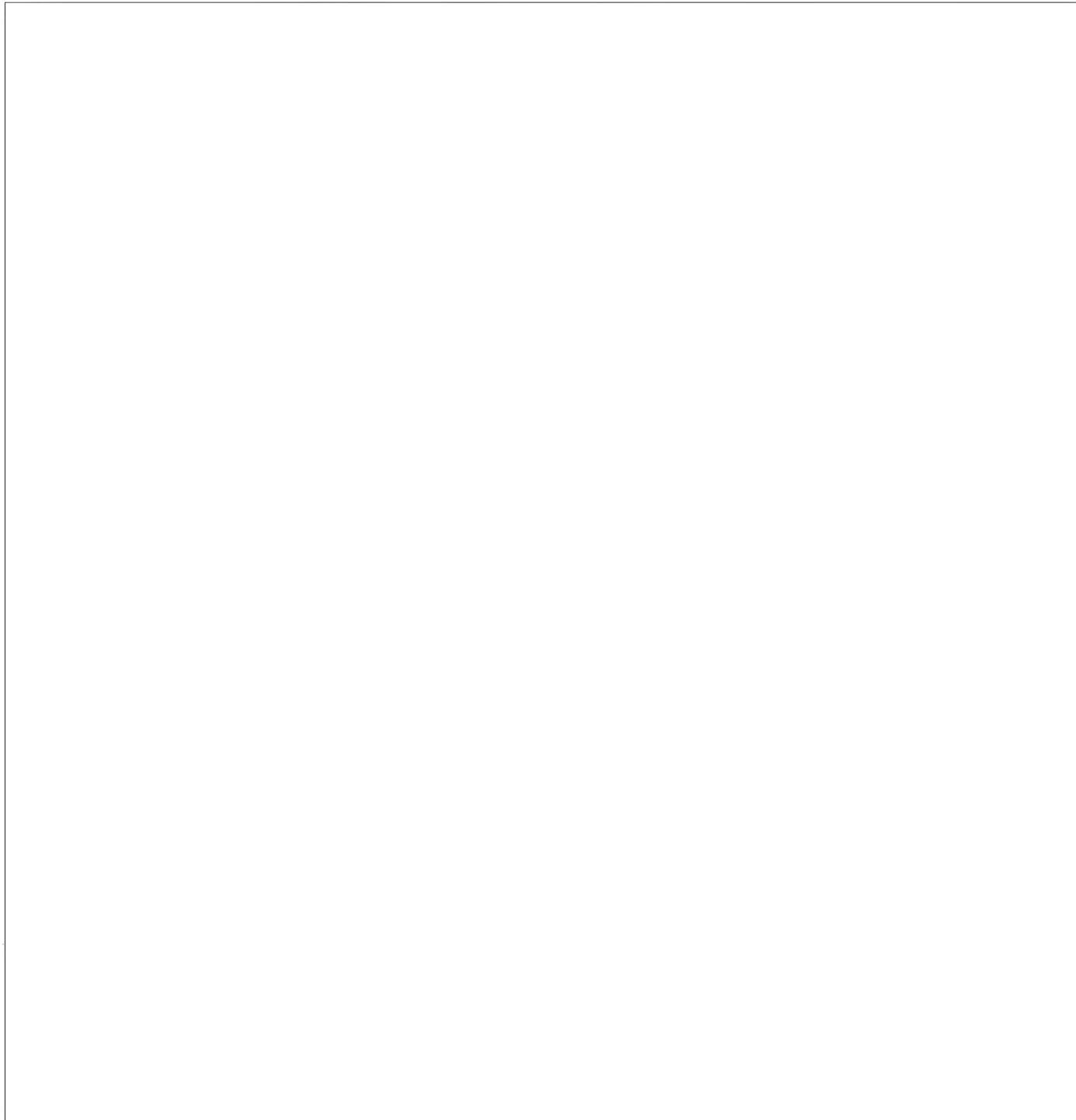
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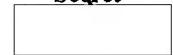
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Highlights



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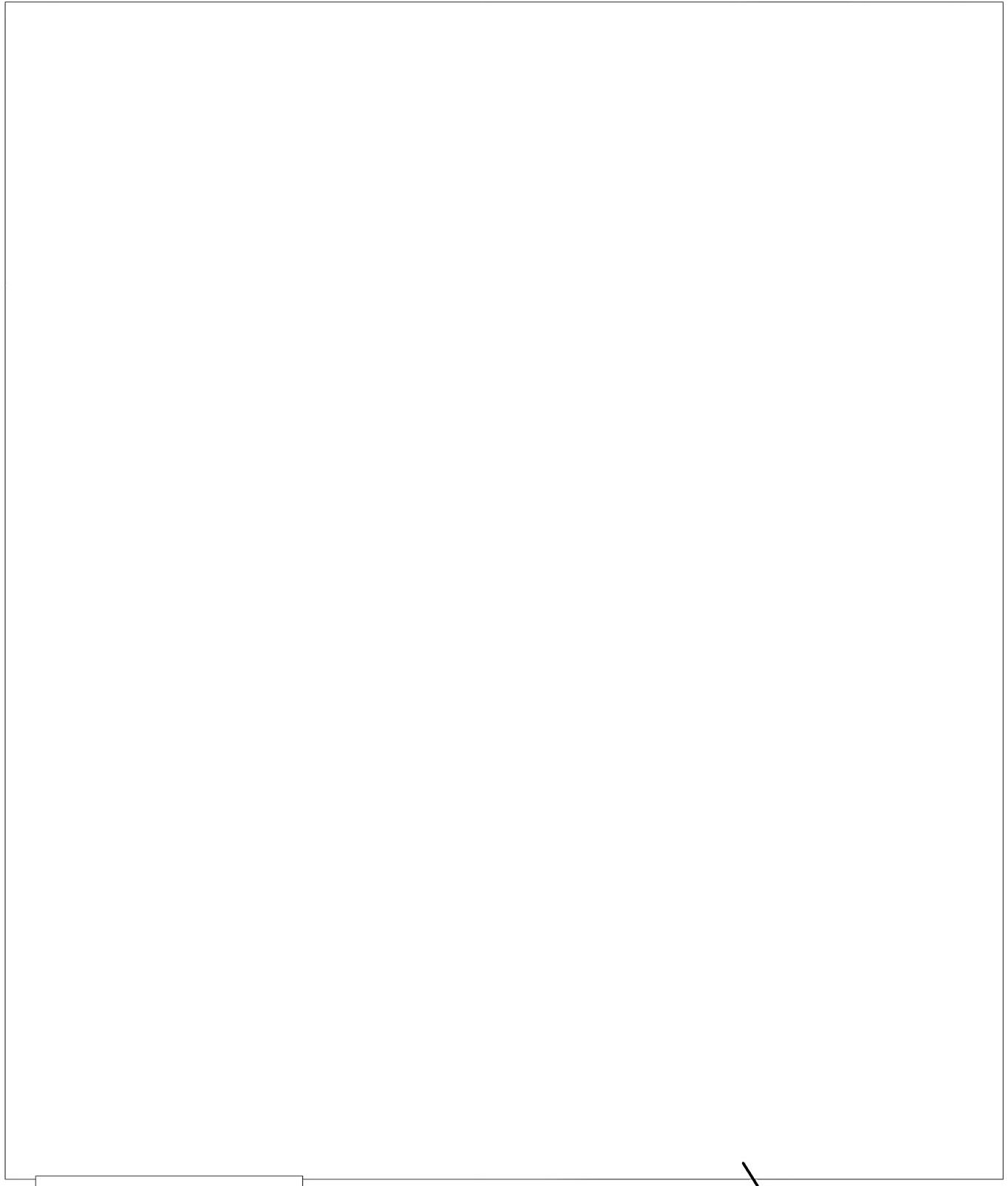


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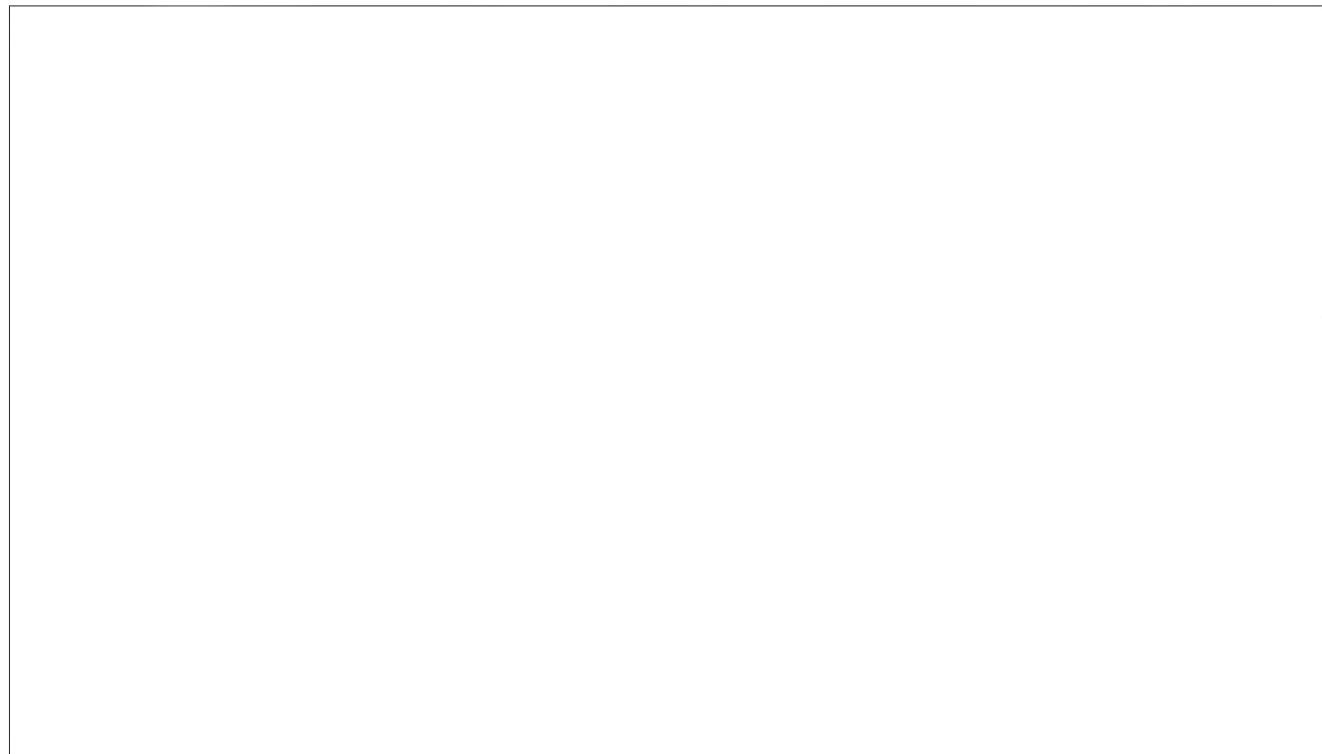


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The Terrorism Diary for November-December 2000 and January 2001

Below is a compendium of November, December, and January dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist even

- November 1983** *Peru.* Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
- 4 November 1979** *Iran.* Seizure of US Embassy in Tehran.
- 13 November 1970** *Syria.* Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
- 13 November 1995** *Saudi Arabia.* Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
- 15 November 1983** *Greece.* USN Capt. George Tsantes assassinated by Revolutionary Organization 17 November in Athens.
- 17 November 1973** *Greece.* Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University from which terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name.
- 22 November 1943** *Lebanon.* Independence Day.
- 26 November 1954** *Sri Lanka.* Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's birthday. Marks commencement of Heroes' Week celebrations in the LTTE.
- 29 November 1945** *Yugoslavia.* Republic Day.
- 29 November 1947** *Palestinians.* Anniversary of the adoption of the resolution for Palestine partition by UN General Assembly.
- 3 December 1934** *Peru.* Birthday of jailed Sendero Luminoso founder Abimail Guzman.
- 9 December 1987** *Palestinians.* Outbreak of the Palestinian Intifadah, when youths engaged in throwing stones at Israeli troops to protest an accident in the Gaza Strip in which an Israeli motorist killed Palestinian pedestrians.
- 10 December 1966** *Palestinians.* Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
- 13 December 1981** *Poland.* Imposition of martial law.
- 14 December 1983** *Chile.* Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
- 17 December 1996** *Peru.* MRTA takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.

- 21 December 1948** *Ireland.* Proclamation of republic.
- 21 December 1967** *Palestinians.* Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
- 23 December 1933** *Japan.* Birthday of Emperor Akihito.
- 23 December 1975** *Greece.* CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch assassinated by Revolutionary Organization 17 November in Athens.
- 24 December 1951** *Libya.* Independence Day.
- 26 December** *Peru.* Birthday of Mao Zedong. Usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks.
- 28 December** *Latin America.* Equivalent of US April Fools' Day, traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats.
- 1 January 1956** *Sudan.* Independence Day. Proclamation of republic.
- 1 January 1965** *Palestinians.* Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah.
- 5 January 1996** *Palestinians.* Assassination of HAMAS bombmaker Yahyah Ayyash.
- 7 January 1965** *Colombia.* National Liberation Army (ELN) attacks the city of Simacota in Santander Department, establishing itself as an armed force.
- 15 January 1922** *Ireland.* Founding of the Irish Free State.
- 16 January 1979** *Iran.* Departure of the Shah from Iran.
- 16 January 1991** *Iraq, Kuwait.* Operation Desert Storm begins.
- 18 January 1974** *Egypt, Israel.* Disengagement agreement signed.
- 25 January 1993** *United States.* Mir Aimal Kansi shoots and kills Dr. Lansing Bennett and Frank Darling and wounds three others in front of CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia.
- 26 January 1950** *India.* Republic Day (national day).
- 30 January 1972** *Northern Ireland.* Bloody Monday; 13 killed, 16 wounded during demonstration in Derry.

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Chronology of International Terrorism—August-October 2000

The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism

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Africa

- 24 August Kenya: In Nairobi press accounts reported unidentified individuals shot and killed a US citizen priest. No one claimed responsibility.
- 25 August Namibia: Press accounts in Sikenge reported rebels belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) attacked the village, injuring a Namibian man.
- 27 August Sierra Leone: In Freetown, the West Side Boys kidnapped 11 British soldiers and one Sierra Leonean military officer, according to press reports. On 10 September, British forces rescued all the hostages. One British hostage was killed during the rescue, and one other was seriously injured
- 29 August Namibia: In Mukekete, UNITA rebels raided the village, shooting and killing one person, according to press reports
- 31 August Central African Republic: In Bangui, unidentified militants shot and killed the Libyan Ambassador, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
- 17 September Guinea: In Macenta, unidentified rebels attacked and killed a Togolese United Nations refugee agency employee. The rebels also kidnapped an Ivorian secretary. No one claimed responsibility
- 2 October Uganda: In Kitgum, press accounts reported Lord's Resistance Army rebels shot and killed an Italian priest as he drove to church. No one else was injured.
- 14 October South Africa: In Cape Town, demonstrators, possibly supported by People Against Gangsterism and Drugs members, vandalized and threw rocks at a McDonald's restaurant, press accounts reported. No one was injured, but significant damage was done to the restaurant and customers' vehicles.

Asia

- 2 August Laos: In Vientiane, a bomb was defused in a Vietnamese social club located opposite the Vietnamese Embassy, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
- 26 August India: In Kangar, seven bombs exploded simultaneously, destroying two electrical towers but causing no injuries, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
- 27 August Indonesia: In Jakarta, a bomb exploded on the grounds of the Malaysian Embassy, causing minor damage but no injuries, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility

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- 28 September** *Philippines: In Zamboanga, armed militants kidnapped a US citizen, according to press reports. The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- 31 August** *India: In Sumbar, a bomb exploded in a retail store, killing the owner and damaging the building, according to press reports. The Hizbul Mujahideen may be responsible.* [redacted]
- 1 September** *Afghanistan: In Jalalabad, a bomb exploded near the outer wall of the Pakistani Embassy, causing minor damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility.* [redacted]
- 6 September** *Indonesia: In Atambua, West Timor, armed militants attacked a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees compound, killing three workers—one US citizen, one Ethiopian, and one Croatian—and destroying the compound, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- 11 September** *Malaysia: In Pandanan Island, armed militants kidnapped three Malaysians from a scuba diving resort, according to press reports. The ASG is probably responsible* [redacted]
- 30 September** *India: In Jammu, armed militants killed five persons in their private residence, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- 13 October** *Indonesia: In Lombok, a powerful bomb exploded, damaging the offices of the PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara Mining Company, which is jointly owned by the United States, Japan, and Indonesia, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- 19 October** *Sri Lanka: In Colombo, a suicide bomber detonated the explosives he was wearing near the town hall, killing four persons and wounding 23 others, including two US citizens, according to press reports. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam are probably responsible* [redacted]
- Eurasia**
- 12 August** *Kyrgyzstan: In the Kara-Su Valley, according to press accounts, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan rebels took four US citizens and one Kyrgyzstan soldier hostage. The rebels killed the soldier, but the four US citizens escaped on 18 August* [redacted]
- 1 October** *Tajikistan: In Dushanbe, unidentified militants detonated two bombs in a Christian church, killing seven persons and wounding 70 others, according to press accounts. The church was founded by a Korean-born US citizen; most of those killed and wounded were Korean. No one claimed responsibility* [redacted]
- Europe**
- 31 August** *Greece: In Athens, [redacted] Black Star militants detonated an incendiary device under a Polish Embassy vehicle. No one was injured in the* [redacted]

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attack, but the vehicle was severely damaged. An unidentified individual telephoned a local newspaper to claim responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

2 September

Greece: In Athens, [redacted] Black Star militants used Molotov cocktails to set fire to a Turkish diplomat's vehicle as well as to a Greek police car. No one was hurt in the attack. Black Star claimed responsibility to a local newspaper. [redacted]

6 September

Greece: In Athens, Black Star militants set fire to a vehicle that belonged to a Greek-American citizen, [redacted] The vehicle had US license plates. No one was injured in the attack. Black Star claimed responsibility in a call to a local newspaper. [redacted]

13 October

Bosnia: In Sarajevo, press accounts reported four German NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) soldiers were injured when they attempted to arrest a Bosnian. The suspect detonated a handgrenade, killing himself and injuring the soldiers and one civilian. [redacted]

Latin America

5 September

Colombia: In Bogota, the National Liberation Army (ELN) kidnapped an Italian father, then exchanged him for his son. [redacted]

13 September

Colombia: In Antioquia, ELN militants set up a fake roadblock and kidnapped two Russian civil engineers. On 21 September, the Russian hostages were freed. [redacted]

15 September

Colombia: In Medellin, a group of armed militants kidnapped three Italians in the Rio Negro area. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Middle East

12 October

Yemen: In Aden, according to press reports, a small dingy carrying explosives rammed the US destroyer, USS Cole, killing 17 sailors and injuring 39 others. Supporters of Usama Bin-Ladin are suspected. [redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—October 2000

The incidents listed below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa

Angola

On 22 October in Antonio, press accounts reported *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)* rebels attacked a diamond mine, killing 25 persons and wounding 40 others [redacted]

On 22 October near Calundula Falls, *UNITA* rebels ambushed a civilian vehicle, killing 10 persons and wounding an undetermined number of others, according to press accounts [redacted]

Burundi

On 10 October in Buraza, press accounts reported a heavily armed group raided the town, killing six persons and causing major damage. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Ethiopia

On 23 October near Gode, press accounts reported *al-Ittihad al-Islami* rebels attacked a road crew and the militia guarding the crewmembers, killing 20 persons. The rebels also used a rocket launcher to destroy the militiamen's vehicle [redacted]

Uganda

On 29 October in Kibuga District, unidentified rebels attacked a marketplace, killing five persons and injuring one other. No one claimed responsibility, but the attack bears the hallmark of the *Lord's Resistance Army*. [redacted]

Asia

India

On 22 October in Dibrugarh, armed militants attacked a market located under a police station, killing four persons and injuring five others, according to press reports. The *United Liberation Front of Assam* is probably responsible [redacted]

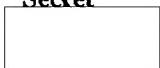
On 26 October in Bhatinda, a bomb exploded inside a passenger train, killing one person and injuring 30 others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

On 30 October in Pasroor, armed militants killed five worshippers and injured seven others when they opened fire on a mosque, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Philippines

On 23 October in Monkayo, militants threw two grenades into a crowded billiard hall, killing three persons and injuring 17 others, according to press reports. The *Moro Islamic Liberation Front* is probably responsible [redacted]

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Eurasia

Russia

On 12 October in Grozny, unidentified rebels remotely detonated a car bomb near a police station, killing 10 policemen, three members of the prosecutor's office and four civilians, press accounts reported. The blast also injured 20 persons and caused major damage to the station. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Europe

Spain

On 30 October in Madrid, suspected *Basque Fatherland and Liberty* militants detonated a car bomb in a residential suburb, killing three persons and a Supreme Court Justice and injuring 66 others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

On 2 October in Antioquia, according to press reports, *National Liberation Army (ELN)* militants kidnapped 12 persons after setting up a fake checkpoint at a toll station. On 8 October, five female hostages were released [redacted]

On 5 October in Antioquia, [redacted] *ELN* rebels kidnapped three journalists on assignment for Radio Cadena Nacional to cover roadblocks set up by the *ELN*. On 6 October, the three journalists were released [redacted]

On 7 October in Cali, [redacted] a car bomb exploded, injuring seven persons. The *ELN* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 22 October in Antioquia, according to press reports, *ELN* rebels kidnapped four workers from an electrical company [redacted]

On 25 October in Tolu, according to press reports, unidentified armed militants kidnapped three Congressmen. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 4 October in Ain Defla, according to press reports, armed militants shot and hacked to death 14 persons. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 14 October in Medea, an unidentified armed militant group massacred 18 persons, according to press reports. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 20 October in Tiaret, according to press reports, unidentified armed militants slit one person's throat and abducted another after setting up a fake roadblock. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 31 October in Chlef, *GIA* militants shot and killed two persons, then burned their bodies, according to press reports [redacted]